

L 20427-66

ACC NR: AT:6006230

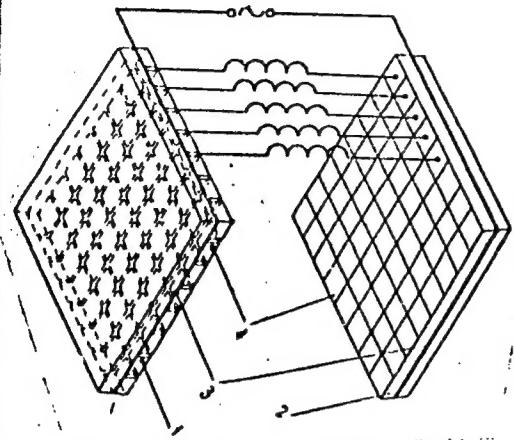


Fig. 1. Resonance circuit
isothermal contour registering
device: 1 - sensing screen;
2 - registering screen; 3 - outer
conductive coating; 4 - inner
conductive coating.

The sensing screen is divided into ferroelectric cells the dielectric constant of which is a function of the temperature. These ferroelectric temperature-dependent capacitances are connected through inductive lines with luminophor screen capacitances. The author develops

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a theory for the setup and works out illustrative calculations for some of the pertinent parameters. The use of the pyroelectric effect allows the determination of isothermal lines of transparent temperature fields, i.e., of fields without radiations in the visible part of the spectrum. Low temperature fields can also be measured. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas and 3 figures.

AM

[08]

SUB CODE: 14 SUBM DATE: 05Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006 ATD PRESS: 4122

091

Card 3/3 ULR

STROKOV, V.I.; KUZNETSOV, A.M.

Position circuits of the automatic temperature regulation in
spinning heads with electric heating. Khim. volok. no.5:
63-64 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. VNIIMSV.

STROKOV, V.I.

Use of the AUS system regulating block for pressure measurement
in a narrow range. Khim. volok. no.6:64-65 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. VNIIMSV. Submitted September 16, 1964.

SOV/106-59-2-3/11

Showing the control system of the running part of a wireless
transmitter. Line. Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, No. 2.

SOV/106-59-2-3/11

AUTHORS: Rodionov, V.M., Strokov, V.N., and Sheberova, R.N.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7
TITLE: Remote-control and monitoring system for radio-relay
Lines (Apparatura distantsionnogo upravleniya i kontrolya
dlya radioreleynykh liniy)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 2, pp 15 - 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Remotely-controlled and monitored systems for radio-relay
lines usually consist of main, manned stations, each of
which controls several unmanned, intermediate stations.
This article describes one such system developed for the
Ministry of Communications. It differs from existing
systems in that it uses semi-conductor triodes and cold-
cathode thyratrons instead of the usual electronic valves.
This reduces the power consumption, increases reliability
and simplifies construction.

The system provides for the following possibilities:
1) Transmission of 59 "commands" to any of 10 remotely-
controlled stations; receipt of a command by the called
station is acknowledged by a special "receipt" signal.
2) Transmission from any of 10 remotely-serviced stations
of a signal indicating a change in the condition of one or
more of 64 tele-signalling transducers. The signal

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contains only information on the station number at which the change occurs; the nature of the change is not encoded.
3) Transmission from any of the remotely-controlled stations, when requested, of information concerning the condition of each of the 64 tele-signalling transducers, previously mentioned.

Telecontrol Apparatus:

Transmitter - Each command is transmitted in the form of a coded group of three successive ringing tones. Each ringing tone can have one of four frequencies, thereby giving 64 possible code combinations. The code-forming apparatus consists of three semi-conductor oscillators and three thyratrons. The code combination is selected by depression of a knob on the command panel. The circuit is described and the diagram given in Figure 2.

Receiver - The received command is decoded at the remotely-controlled station by a "pyramid" connection of three tiers of thyratrons interconnected in such a manner that ignition of a thyratron in lower tier prepares for firing four thyratrons in the following tier (Figure 2). The first

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(lowest) tier contains four thyratrons; the second, four sets of four and the third, 16 sets of four. The thyratrons are ignited by pulses formed from the ringing tones of the coded command by "signal" thyratrons connected via filters to the output of a two-stage semiconductor signal amplifier. To all the thyratrons of the same number in the sets of four is applied the pulse from the corresponding element of the code combination. The result is that, after a command has been received, a relay in the anode circuit of a particular final-tier thyatron is operated. A three-tier pyramid provides 59 final thyratrons for control and 5 for calling. A circuit for restoring the decoder pyramid to its waiting condition (Figure 3) is then described.

Tele-signalling apparatus - The telesignalling apparatus consists of the tele-signalling equipment proper, common emergency equipment and the receipt signalling equipment. Each of the above has a receiving and transmitting section. The transmitting section consists of thyatron circuits connected in such a manner that ignition of each circuit, after a time delay of about 30 milliseconds, triggers the following thyatron. The simplified diagram is given in

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Figure 4. The first thyratron is triggered when the station is called. Tele-signalling transducers are connected in the cathodes of the thyrratrons and, depending on the condition of the transducer, the thyrratron anode pulse operates one or the other of two, different-frequency semiconductor oscillators. The result is that the order of the frequencies in the transmitted pulse train depends on the conditions of the transducers.

The receiver section contains two circuits of transistor amplifiers with filters and signal thyrratrons. The circuit forms pulses from the received ringing tones when "Call Tele-signalling" button is pressed. The basic "repeat" of the receiver circuit is a double-circuit, each arm of which contains a pair of thyrratrons (Figure 5). From the common cathode resistance of each pair is taken the bias for preparing the following pair. Triggering pulses for the lower thyrratrons of each pair come from the signal thyrratron of one frequency and for the upper, from the signal thyrratron of the other frequency. Thus, the thyrratrons ignited in the different pairs depend on the character of the received

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combination. The number of "repeats" of the basic circuit equals the number of signal impulses applied to the receiver.

Finally, the emergency and receipt signal circuits are described. The techniques used are similar to those used in the other parts of the equipment. The circuit of the common emergency signalling transmitter is given in Figure 6; for the emergency receiver, in Figure 7; for the receipt signalling apparatus, in Figure 8. There are 8 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1958

Card 5/5

STROKOV, Vladimir Petrovich; ZAGORSKIY, G., red.; USTINOVA, S.,
tekhn. red.

[Long life to technology] Tekhnike - dolguju zhizn'. Moskva,
Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 28 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener sovkhoza "Malino" Stupinskogo rayona (for
Strokov).
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

STROKOV, V.V., kand. biolog. nauk

Use of tar water for scaring off susliks from acorns in steppe
oak plantations. Okhr. prir. i ozel. no.3:113-115 '60.
(MIRA 16:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, 1957, Uncl.
2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

STROKOV, V.V.

Insects are the primary enemies of oak in Sochi and vicinity.
Snt., oboz. 32:69-75 '52. (MLRA 7:1)
(Sochi--Oak--Diseases and pests) (Diseases and pests--Oak--
Sochi)

STRACHOV, V.V. --

"The Biophysical Basis for the Adaptation of the Oak (Quercus Serrata L) and the Rapid Exploitation of Its Roots." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad Forestry Engineering Acad Imeni S.M. Kitova, Leningrad 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SU: Sum. No. 431, 5 May 55

Cherny, V. N.

Hemp

Use of hemp for protection against larvae of the June bug. Iss. i step' 5 No. 2,
1953.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

VLASOV, Aleksey Alekseyevich; VORONTSOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; PONOMAREVA, Yekaterina Nikolayevna; STROKOV, Vyacheslav Vsevolodovich; FLEROV, Sergey Konstantinovich; KHRAMTSOV, N.N., redaktor; IL'INSKIY, A.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MALKOV, A.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Forest protection] Lesozashchita. Izd.2-oe, perer. Pod obshchei red. S.K.Flerova. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955. 438 p.
(MLRA 9:1)

1. Prepodavatel' Khrenovskogo lesnogo tekhnikuma (for Malkov)
(Forests and forestry) (Trees--Diseases and pests)

USER / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Harmful P
Insects and Arachnids. Pests of Decorative and
Flower Plants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64128.

Abstract: Lilac varieties slightly damaged by the moth
are noted. It is recommended to redig the soil
under the bushes so that the pupae be found at
a depth of 20 cm and also to apply a three -
fourfold dusting of the lilac bushes by DDT and
BHC dusts. -- L. I.. Zinov'yeva.

#1615

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72
W.D

STROKOV, V.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk (Moskva); SHPET, G.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; BRODSKIY, S.Ya., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; DUBININ, V.B., professor.

Instances of cannibalism in animals. Priroda 45 no.7:97-99 Jl '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prudovego i ozernoe-rechnego rybnego khezyaystva, Kiyev (for Shpet, Brodskiy). 2. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad (for Dubinin).
(Cannibalism (Animals))

STROKOV, V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

The watchful gulls. IUn.nat. no.6:7-8 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Gulls)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7

TUKOV, V. I., Kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, (Moskva)

~~Classification of the Caucasian shrew (in winter). Fauna '6 no.2:113-114
JL 150.~~
(Caucasus--shrews)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

RZHEVSKIY, Boris Moiseyevich; STROKOV, V.V., kand.biol.nauk, red.

[Beavers; conservation, keeping, feeding, and transportation]
Rechnye hobry; sokhranenie, soderzhanie, kormlenie i transportirovaniye. Pod red. V.V. Strokova. Moskva, Mosk.obl. otd-nie Vserossiiskogo ob-va sodeistviia okhrane prirody i ozeleneniiu naselennykh punktov, 1958. 74 p.
(Beavers)

STROKOV, V., kand.biol.nauk

Living laboratories. IUn.nat. no.1:13 Ja '58. (MIRA 10:12)
(Ural Mountain region--National parks and reserves)

STROKCV, V.

Feed boxes for birds. IUn.tekh. 3 no.12:54-55 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)
1. Uchenyy sekretar' Vserossiyskogo obshchestva sodeystviya
okhrane prirody i ozeleneniyu naselennykh punktov.
(Birds--Food)

STROKOV, V.V.,kand.biol.nauk

Nature must be protected. ("The green patrol" by Iu. Dmitriev.
Reviewed by V.V. Strokov). Znan. sile 33 no.4:42 Ap '58.
(Natural resources) (Dmitriev, Iu.) (MIRA 11:5)

STROKOV, V.

Bullfinch. IUn. nat. no.12:12 D '59
(Finches)

(MIR 13:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7

STROKOV, V.

Winners of the contest. IUn.nat. no.6:33 Je '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Birds, Protection of)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

STROKOV, V., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Why are sparrows so sly? IUn. nat. no.9:28 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Sparrows)

STROKOV; V.V.

Ecology of the linnet in the southwest of Moscow. Ornitologija
no. 5:290-299 '62.
(Moscow—Linnet)

STROKOV, V.V.

Let's take care of useful plants and animals. Biol. v shkole no.3:
63-64 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Tambovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7

French in additional resting grounds. Unidentified no. 110
M. - 110

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

STROKOV, Vyacheslav Vsevolodovich, kand. biol. nauk

[Animal and birds in our forests] Zveri i ptitsy na-
shikh lesov. 2. izd. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost',
1964. 43 p. (Bibliotekha lesnika i mastera lesa, no.9)
(MIRA 17:12)

STROKOV, V.V.

Congenital and conditioned reflexes in birds and their influence on
the choice of materials for building nests. Zool. zhur. 43 no.6:889-
897 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tombovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

9527
S/707/60/003/000/012/013
B108/B102

24.6700
AUTHOR: Strokov, Yu. E.

TITLE: Interpretation of high-energy particle stars ($E \gg 10^{11}$ ev)
by a modified "ray" theory

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki.
Trudy. v. 3, 1960. Vzaimodeystviye vysokoenergichnykh
chastits s atomyimi yadrami, 150-156

TEXT: The portion of low-energy particles in a high-energy shower is explained by the phenomenological "ray" theory in which it is assumed that in the collision of a nucleon and a nucleus a pencil of mesons arises. This pencil, or "ray", diffuses in the nucleus. This theory is modified by assuming a diffusion coefficient of the form $D = \frac{\pi}{8} \alpha \rho E^{-1/2} \xi^2$ (s) where E is the energy of the primary particles (Bev), ρ - nucleon density in the nucleus, $\alpha \sim 2$. This formula means that only part of the mesons diffuse. Their energy in the c.m.s. is $E' = E - M\gamma + \beta E^{1/2}$ where β is a coefficient of the order of unity. The slow particles are assumed to be

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Interpretation of high-energy ...

S/707/60/003/000/012/013
B108/B102

recoil nucleons and particles produced in nuclear excitation. The angular distribution of the slow particles can be rendered as $dn_b/d\nu^3 = a \sin^2 r_0/r$, where r_0/r denotes the probability of particles leaving the nucleus, r - distance from the place of production, $r_0 = h/\mu c$. Under such assumptions it is possible to draw qualitative conclusions also on the multiplicity of the shower particles in high-energy showers. Professor Zh. S. Takibayev is thanked for help, L. A. San'ko, Ts. I. Shakhova, and Ts. Ya. Balats of supplying experimental data. There are 5 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: W. Heitler and Terreaux. Proc. Phys. Soc., A 66, 929, 1953; K. J. Le Couteur. Proc. Phys. Soc., A 63, 259, 1950.

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Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031160

S/0056/64/046/004/1379/1385

AUTHOR: Nemirovskiy, P. E.; Strokov, Yu. F.

TITLE: Optical model for antinucleon-nucleon collisions

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1379-1385

TOPIC TAGS: antinucleon, nucleon, optical model, potential spin, isospin, charge exchange

ABSTRACT: This is an elaboration of an earlier treatment (Yu. P. Yelagin and P. E. Nemirovskiy, ZhETF v. 44, 1099, 1963), in which account is taken of the influences of the tensor force, the spin orbit interaction, and the isotopic dependence of the potential on the total cross sections for the interaction between nonrelativistic antinucleons and nucleons. This interaction is effectively described by a complex potential which depends on the spin and on the isotopic spin, and also contains the tensor force. The angular distribution of the elastically scattered nucleons and the cross section for charge exchange in the $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{n}n$ reaction is also calculated. The results for the total cross sections, angular distributions of elastic scattering, and the charge-exchange cross sections are in satisfactory agreement with experiment. "In conclusion, the authors are grateful to Yu. P. Yelagin for help with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031160

the work." Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Oct63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

2. MIRRA, T. A.

"Proton-antiproton interaction at nonrelativistic energies with allowance made for Coulomb forces and the neutron-proton mass difference. IAd, fiz, t. no. 4(74). 714 Ap '65." (MIRA 18, 6)

1. Institut teplot- i massovaniya Ad' ESSR.

KOLYKHALOV, P.A.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.; GUDKOVA, T.K.;
MAKOVSKAYA, N.G.; TOLSTYKH, A.S.; KRAMCHENKOVA, L.V.; NEDZVETSKAYA,
G.V.; STROKOVA, A.Ya.; GERMANOVICH, N.N., red.; KARZHAVINA, Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Economy of Lipetsk Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Lipetskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Lipetsk,
Lipetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 182 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Lipetskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Lipetskoy oblasti (for Kolykhlov, Shchegoleva,
Vasil'yeva, Gudkova, Makovskaya, Tolstykh, Kramchenkova, Nedzvetskaya,
Strokova). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Lipetskoy ob-
lasti (for Germanovich).

(Lipetsk Province--Statistics)

1971, 1972; PAKISTAN; 1971; TAIWAN; 1971; MEXICO, 1971.

Fumitoxic action of phenol compound formed in potato tubers as
a result of injury. Pekin, AN CSIR, 1971, no. 261 p. 165.
(KNA 18:3)

Reprint from: J. Agric. Biochem. (Pekin), 1971. Submitted June 30,
1971.

STROKOVA, G.S.

Evidence of uraninite in complex alkali rocks. Inform.sbor.
VSEGEI no.16:103-107 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(Uraninite)

BUR'YANOV, N. Z.; STROKOVA, G.S.; SHITOV, V.A.

"Varuerilit," a new mineral. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 94
n. 4,437-443 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

STROKOVA, I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.; KAREV, M.; CHECHETKINA, S.

Improve the leadership of production meetings. Sov.profsoiuzy
7 no.15:33-36 Ag '59. (MIR 12:12)
(Works councils)

STROKOVA, N.Z.

KICHIGINA, M.I.; STROKOVA, N.Z., glavnnyy vrach; POKROVSKIY, V.A., professor,
zaveduyushchiy kafedroy.

Cancer of prolapsed cervix uteri. Akush. i gin. no.3:79-80 My-Je '53.
(MLRA 6:7)

1. Rodil'nyy dom No.4 (for Kichigina and Strokova). 2. Akushersko-gineko-
logicheskaya klinika Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Kichigina
and Pokrovskiy).
(Uterus--Cancer)

ROZDESTVENSKIY V.P.; STROKOVA, T.P.; VOLGINA, I.M.

Interaction between mixtures of a liquefied gas with water
vapor and iron oxide. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:1987-1993
D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Saratovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po ispol'-
zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

MAVRISHCHEV, V.S., kand. ekon. nauk; VISYULIN, F.P., kand. ekon. nauk; STROKOVA, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; VYBORNOV, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; IOPATIN, N.V., kand. ekon. nauk; SOSTIN, L.M., kand. ekon. nauk; ZYATIKOV, Ya.M., kand. ekon. nauk; LYSOV, N.Ye., kand. ekon. nauk; NEVEL'SKAYA, K.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TRUBILKO, N.P., kand. ekon. nauk; OS'KIN, V.Ya., kand. ekon. nauk

[Chemicalization of industrial production in White Russia]
Khimizatsiya promyshlennogo proizvodstva Belorussii. Minsk,
Nauka i tekhnika, 1965. 12t p. (MIRA 18:5)

FERDINAND, Ya.M.; MEDYUKHA, G.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.; DUNCHENKO, Ye.P.
STROKOVA, Ye.I.; SHCHEGLOVA, L.A.; PYASETSKAYA, Ye.A.;
DEMENT'YEVA, A.I.; ZOLINA, L.T.

Epidemiological effectiveness of the systematic use of the typhoid
bacteriophage for chronic bacterial carriers. Sov. med. 24
no. 5:128-130 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii
i gigiyeny.
(TYPHOID FEVER) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

S/137/61/000/012/109/149
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Strokovskiy, L. I.

TITLE: Control of pipeline weld joints

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 66, abstract
12E410 (v sb. "Izgotovleniye i montazh truboprovodov", Moscow, 1960,
157-167)

TEXT: Information is given on operational control during the assembly of pipelines. The author enumerates the objects and extent of control, characteristics of gamma sources and containers; the system of container charge; gamma-raying methods; development of gammographs, evaluation of weld joints. The importance of xerography for control purposes is analyzed (production of electrographic images at gamma and X-ray emission on a semi-conducting Se or Zn oxide layer, applied onto a metal plate). Brief characteristics of the new equipment are given for various control methods.

Ye. Terpugov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

STROKOWSKI, M.

Servo systems with potentiometers or selsyn transformers. p.485
(POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA, Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

COUNTRY : Poland H-3
CATEGORY :
ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57384
AUTHOR : Strokowski, M. and Stefanicki, R.
YEAR : Not given
TITLE : Flow Control Systems Using a Transmitting
Rotameter
ORIG. PUB. : Pomiary, Automat, Kontrola, 4, No 2, 47-49 (1955)
ABSTRACT : The authors describe the design and operation of
an automatic electronic flow control system de-
veloped at the Silesian Polytechnic Institute
of the Polish Peoples Republic. The motions of
the Rotameter float are transmitted to the control
system by the inductance method using a special
transformer and transducer which can be used with
ordinary rotameters without requiring modifica-
tions to their housing.

Yu. Skoretskiy

CARD: 1/1

STROLA, J.

STROLA, J. Active clays; on the opening of the factory in Kutina, first in Yugoslavia.

Vol. 6, No. 3 March 1955

MASINSKO-TEHNICKI GLASNIK

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC, Vol. 5 no. 3
March, 1956

STRDLA, J.

Natural catalysts for cracking petroleum products; extended research on selected samples of clay. P. 10 MAFFA, Zagreb Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: SEAL LC July 1956

STROM, A.D.

Biological purification of industrial waste waters containing low
molecular weight C - C fatty acids. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5
no.12:24-27 D '69. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Berdyanskiy optynnyy neftemaslozavod.
(Sewage—Purification) (Acids, Fatty)

STROM, A.D., inzh.

Biological post-purification of industrial waste waters. Masl.-
zhir.prom. 26 no.12;38-40 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Berdyanskiy optynnyy neftemaslozavod.
(Berdyansk—Sewage—Purification)

Vapor-phase treatment of cracked gasoline in the Vickers cracking unit. B. P. FRADKIN AND D. A. SIROM. *Neftegaz Khozyaistvo* 18, 445-8 (1960). Gasoline obtained in the Vickers cracking unit is evap'd, again and passed in the vapor phase through fuller's earth filters. The yield of the final gasoline amounts to 91.1%, while 0.2% of fuller's earth is consumed, based on 11 regenerations. During this process the fuller's earth is continuously heated by flue gas, the temp. being kept at 230-35°. The untreated gasoline has a Stammer color of 3.2, gum 0.5%, in corrosive action, unsatisfactory doctor test, and a sp. gr. of 0.81. The treated gasoline has a color of 2.1, 0.1% of gum, little factor corrosion and doctor tests, and a sp. gr. of 0.81. A. A. Rosenthal

ASR 320 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

Atomizer for cracked residua. D. A. Strom, F. I. Bulaevtzev and Z. E. Matveev. Russ. 31,534, Oct. 31, 1933. The atomizer which is attached to the outlet of the pipe leading from the reaction chamber and terminates in the evaporator is constructed of a flange fastened to the pipe and a second flange held by bolts attached to the first flange at a certain distance from the latter. The second flange has the form of a solid disk.

四三

ABSTRACTS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1994-06-04 181

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

CA

22

Improving the construction of agitators. D. A. Strom
Natl. B., No. 9, 17-18(1957). Construction details of
gasoline agitators.

124
Ca

Treating cracked gasoline - V. T. Brashnikov and D. A. Strogan. Russ. 34,628, March 31, 1939. Vapors of pressure distillate are passed from the top of the fractionating tower into a cylindrical app. where they are first treated with an aq. soln. of $ZnCl_2$ and then with bleaching clays.

ASR-SEA - DETALLORIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

CA 22
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gasoline distillates by means of dolomite. D. A. Siron and N. M. Shestakova. *Neftegaz. Khoz.*, 24, No. 3/4, 68-70(1940). - The dolomite lumps were calcined in a gas flame at 800-900° and blown with air to obtain a chalklike mass which was crushed to 2-4-mm. particle size and then screened for removal of fines. The granules were then packed into the reaction tube, and the latter was immersed in water to effect hydration. The hydrated material retained some of its activity after 3 regenerations, but its internal structure deteriorated owing to the swelling action of the condensing steam during regeneration. It is suggested that dolomite filters be installed in stills to remove H₂S from the gasoline vapors before it oxidizes to elementary S. B. C. M.

ASB-3A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
EDITION 570-03174	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
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SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED

BLAK, L. ...

LA 1575

USSR/Petroleum - Analysis
Hydrogen Sulfide

Jan 50

"Determination of Hydrogen Sulfide in Petroleum
and Petroleum Products," D. A. Strom, L'vov Poly-
tech Inst, 1 p

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 1

New method for determination of hydrogen sulfide
consists of its absorption by sodium carbonate
solution and iodometric titration of resultant
sodium hydrosulfide. Application of soda per-
mits separation of hydrogen sulfide without ex-
tracting mercaptans, which otherwise would cause
higher figures for hydrogen sulfide content.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610002-7"

STROM, D.

Young specialists are going eastward. Neftianik 1 no.10:34-35 0
'5 . (MLRA 9:11)
(Petroleum engineering)

SOV/81-59-7-24839

Translation from: Referativnyj zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 467 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Strom, D.A., Polischuk, S.A.

TITLE: Deasphaltation of Ozocerite in Emulsion

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 50, pp 139-142

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for the partial deresination (prior to sulfuric acid treatment) of ozocerite (O) to be purified by de-asphaltation in emulsion (E). To obtain aqueous ozocerite E, a 2% aqueous solution of naphthenic soaps (alkali waste products of medium and heavy petroleum fractions) was taken, which supplement the action of solid emulsifiers contained in O and facilitate the process of formation of E and its separation. E was separated by settling or centrifuging; ceresin and oils contained in the precipitate can be regenerated by heating the latter with water. It was shown that deasphaltation in emulsion imparts to the various O an approximately equal residual resinousness, which simplifies the operation of the installation in case of processing heterogeneous

Card 1/2

Deasphaltation of Ozokerite in Emulsion

SOV/81-59-7-24839

raw material. The method permits the H_2SO_4 consumption to be reduced by $\sim 50\%$ with a decrease of the duration of the technological cycle. The sulfuric acid purification of concentrated O can be carried out at $\sim 100^{\circ}C$ with subsequent neutralization and contact purification, without decreasing the ceresin yield in comparison with the industrial method.

From the summary

Card 2/2

STROM, D.A.; inzh. KOFTUN, T.I., inzh.

Improving the production process of synthetic fats. Maftianik 5
no.6:12-13 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Berdyanskij neftemaslozavod.
(Oils and fats)

5/092/60/000/006/001/001
A051/A026

AUTHORS:

Strom, D.A., Koftun, T.I.; Engineers

TITLE:

Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat

PERIODICAL:

Neftyanik, 1960, No. 6, pp. 14 - 15

TEXT:

The authors refer to the production method for synthetic fat, using zinc oxide as catalyst, which was described in Neftyanik No. 6, 1959, and submitted by D.A. Strom. He stressed the lengthy duration of the process (8 - 15 h) to be the disadvantage of the method. The experimental department of the Berdyansk Refinery conducted tests in order to shorten the cycle, involving the replacement of the zinc oxide with a more effective catalyst. It was established as a result that by using sulfuric acid, phosphorous anhydride or zinc chloride, the duration of the process could be shortened considerably, and a higher degree in converting fatty acids to synthetic fat could be accomplished. The production process of synthetic fat in industrial reactor-mixers, using sulfuric acid as catalyst, is described as being carried out under strict maintenance of temperature, measuring out the components and observing the sequence of their introduction. Synthetic fatty acids were taken as initial raw material. They are fed from the tank to the

Card 1/6

S/092/60/000/006/001/001
A051/A026

Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat

reactor by a pump (1) (see Figure) with the mixer (3) switched on, and are dehydrated there till the residual water content is not more than 0.5% by weight. The heat-carrier is fed to the tank (2) of the reactor-mixer and the temperature of the material is raised to 130 - 135°C. The catalyst in the form of a fine stream is fed to the dry material - a 90% sulfuric acid from the measuring container (5). The supply of the acid is accomplished in two stages to avoid violent boiling of the fatty acids in the reactor-mixer. After introducing the first batch of the sulfuric acid comprising 2/3 of the required estimated quantity, ethylene glycol, in the form of a small continuous stream, is fed to the reactor from the measuring container (4) in the amount of 6.5%. If heavy foam is forming, the supply of the ethylene glycol is stopped and, if this does not help, the mixing in the reactor is stopped till the foam is reduced; then the supply of the ethylene glycol is resumed and the mixing starts again. After the whole amount of the ethylene glycol has been introduced, the remainder of the sulfuric acid is added (1/3 of the estimated amount) and the temperature is raised to 150 - 160°C during this process. The laboratory check of the process is carried out according to the acid number of the reacting mass. The acid number drops as the reaction (of the esterification) becomes more complete and when 25 mg of KOH/g is reached, the fat is considered ready for pouring. Comparative characteristics of initial raw material and syn-

Card 2/6

Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat

S/092/60/000/005/001/001
A051/A025

thetic fat obtained under the old technological procedure in industry, using zinc oxide as catalyst and under that of the new one using sulfuric acid as catalyst, are shown in Table 1. The quality of the synthetic fat obtained by the sulfuric acid-catalyst method satisfies the main indices of technical standards. The iodine number is brought to zero, the acid number is not higher than 25 mg KOH/g and the saponification number not less than 160 mg KOH/g. A check of the change in quality of the synthetic fat during storage showed that, when sulfuric acid was used as catalyst, the product was more stable, which was not the case for the zinc oxide-catalyst product (Table 2). The author states that by using the new catalyst, the Berdyansk Oil Refinery was able to exceed its 1959 production plan for synthetic fat, to reduce the overhead cost and improve the quality. Besides, the need for zinc oxide, an expensive material, was eliminated at the refinery. The latter is needed for the production of zinc whites. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Berdyanskiy Neftemaslozavod (Berdyansk Petroleum - Oil Refinery)

Card 3/6

STROM, D.A., inzh.; CHOLOKOV, L.D.

People with daring ideas. Neftianik 6 no.5:18 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Inzhener po ratsionalizatsii i izobretetel'stu Berdyanskogo opytnogo
neftemaslozavoda. (Lubrication and lubricants)

STROM, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISHCHUK, Yu.L., inzh.; STROM, L.D., inzh.

Production of synthetic fat. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 nc.11:34-37
N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Berdyanskiy neftemaslozavod (for D.A. Strom, Ishchuk).
2. Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (for L.D. Strom).
(Oils and fats)

STEPANYANTS, S.A.; MORDASHOV, V.I.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; STROM, D.A.;
YENA, B.P.; NOVAKOV, G.Kh.

Continuous process of paraffin oxidation in the liquid-foam
state aimed at the production of synthetic fatty acids. Trudy
BONMZ no.1:20-25 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Paraffins) (Oxidation) (Acids, Fatty)

STEPANYANTS, S. A., inzh.; MORDASHOV, V.N., inzh.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.,
inzh.; STROM, D.A., inzh.; YENA, B.P., inzh.; NOVAKOV, G.Kh.,
inzh.

Continuous process for paraffin oxidation in a liquid foamed
state. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.3:21-23 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Berdyanskiy opytnyy neftemaslozavod.
(Paraffins) {Oxidation}

STROM, D.A.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; STROM, L.D.; KOFTUN, T.I.

Improving the technology of the manufacture of synthetic
leather fat. Trudy BONMZ no.1:38-50 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Oils and fats)

STROM, D.A.

Producing acetylene from natural gas. Kniz. i tekh. topl. i masel
9 no.12:65-66 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

... 5.0, ... [Zellzny], 4.0M); . TROM, 1.0.

Thermal decomposition of diluted ethylene. Dr. A. IRI 5 mol. %.
1.77 '63. (MIRA 11:6)

SOV/92-58-10-17/30

11(0)

AUTHOR: Strom, L.D., Engineer

TITLE: Drop Point or Melting Point (Temperatura kaplepadeniya
ili plavleniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 10, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since synthetic fat can be used instead of the animal fat currently employed in large quantities in manufacturing grease, some lube oil plants have decided to build industrial units which could produce synthetic fat. Synthetic fat is a complex ether resulting from the synthesis of ethylene glycol and synthetic aliphatic acid. Synthetic fat produced by the Osipenkovskiy plant has characteristics corresponding to GOST provisions indicated by the author. To determine the melting point of a petroleum product with a crystalline network an apparatus developed by Zhukov is used as provided by GOST 4255-48. Fig. 1 shows curves indicating the melting point of paraffin,

Card 1/2

Drop Point or Melting Point

SOV/92-58-10-17/30

determined by using the Zhukov apparatus. Fig. 2 shows curves indicating the melting point of synthetic fat. The latter fail to give indications characterizing the crystalline substance. Therefore Zhukov's method cannot be applied to determine the melting point of an amorphous substance like synthetic fat, and as a result the synthetic fat properties have to be determined on the basis of the drop point as provided by GOST 6793-53. The table given in the article indicates the drop point of various samples of synthetic fat. Since the drop point method can be successfully used for determining synthetic fat characteristics, the GOST 4255-48 provision should be revised. It has been established that the synthetic fat drop point is the temperature not below 33° C. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Osipenkovskiy neftemaslozavod (The Osipenkovskiy Lubricating Oil Plant)

Card 2/2

STROM, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISHCHUK, Yu.L., inzh.; STROM, L.D., inzh.

Production of synthetic fat. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.11:34-37
N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Berdyanskiy neftemaslozavod (for D.A. Strom, Ishchuk).
2. Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (for L.D. Strom).
(Oils and fats)

STROM, L.D.

Biochemical purification of industrial waste waters containing
fatty acids. Trudy BONMZ no.1:61-67 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Berdyansk--Water--Biological treatment)
(Acids, Fatty)

STROM, D.A.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; STROM, L.D.; KOFTUN, T.I.

Improving the technology of the manufacture of synthetic
leather fat. Trudy BONMZ no.1:38-50 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Oils and fats)

83649

S/092/60/000/001/001/002
A051/A026

2b.2123

AUTHOR::

Strom, S.D., Head of the Electrical Shop

TITLE:

Instrument for Controlling the Lubrication of Bearings

PERIODICAL:

Neftyanik, 1960, No. 1, p. 23

TEXT: An instrument has been designed (Fig. 1) at the Moscow Oil Refinery, which makes it possible to check the lubrication of bearings while pumps and electric motors are in operation. Figure 2 is the circuit diagram of the instrument, containing the following parts: 1) microamperemeter type No. 592, with a measuring range of $0 \pm 50 \mu\text{amp}$; 2) resistance 1,000 ohm; 3) galvanic cell - 1.5 v. The instrument is of small weight and is convenient to handle. When using the instrument one must join one needle to the body of the pump or electric motor, and the other to a rotating axle. When the bearing has normal lubrication the oil film between the friction surfaces does not conduct the electric current and the dial of the instrument is at zero or close to it. Upon insufficient oil in the bearing, the oil film tears on the surface of the friction parts and the current passes freely through the bearing, and the dial of the instrument deviates. This set-up enables

Card 1/2

88649

S/092/60/000/001/001/002
Instrument for Controlling the Lubrication of Bearings A051/A026

one to detect poor lubrication in the bearing in good time during daily routine checks of the equipment. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy NPZ (The Moscow Oil Refinery)

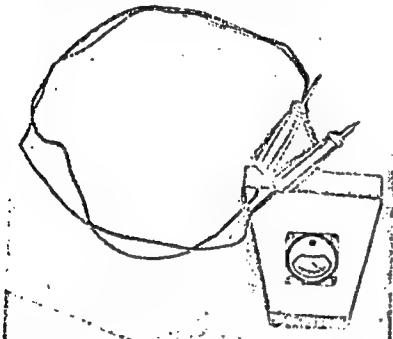


Figure 1: Full view of control instrument

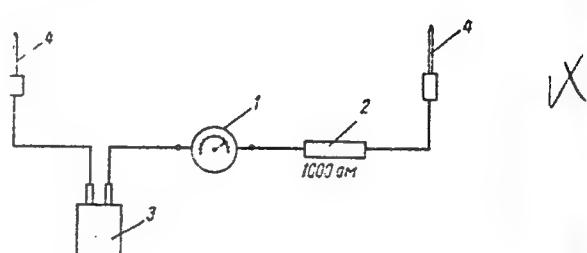


Figure 2: Wiring diagram

Card 2/2

STROM, S.D.

Painting shielded steel conduit in the winter. Neftianik
5 no.3:22 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Moskovskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego
zavoda. (Electric networks) (Steel--Corrosion)

STROM, S.D.

Remote ignition control of the emergency gas torch. Neftianik
5 no.6:24 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Moskovsko neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

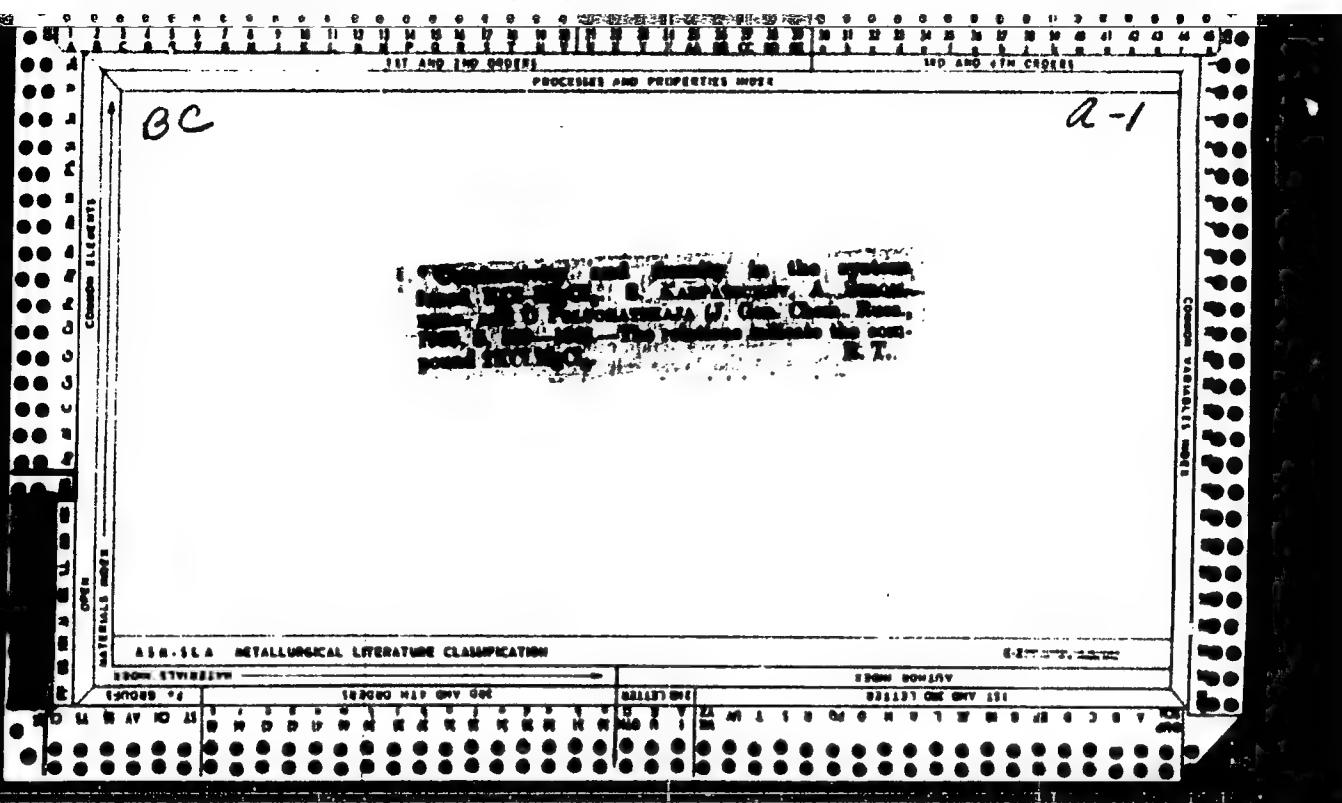
STROM, S.D.

Controller of the lubrication of bearings in electric motors
and oil pumps. Prom.energ. 16 no.9:36 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

BC
1-1

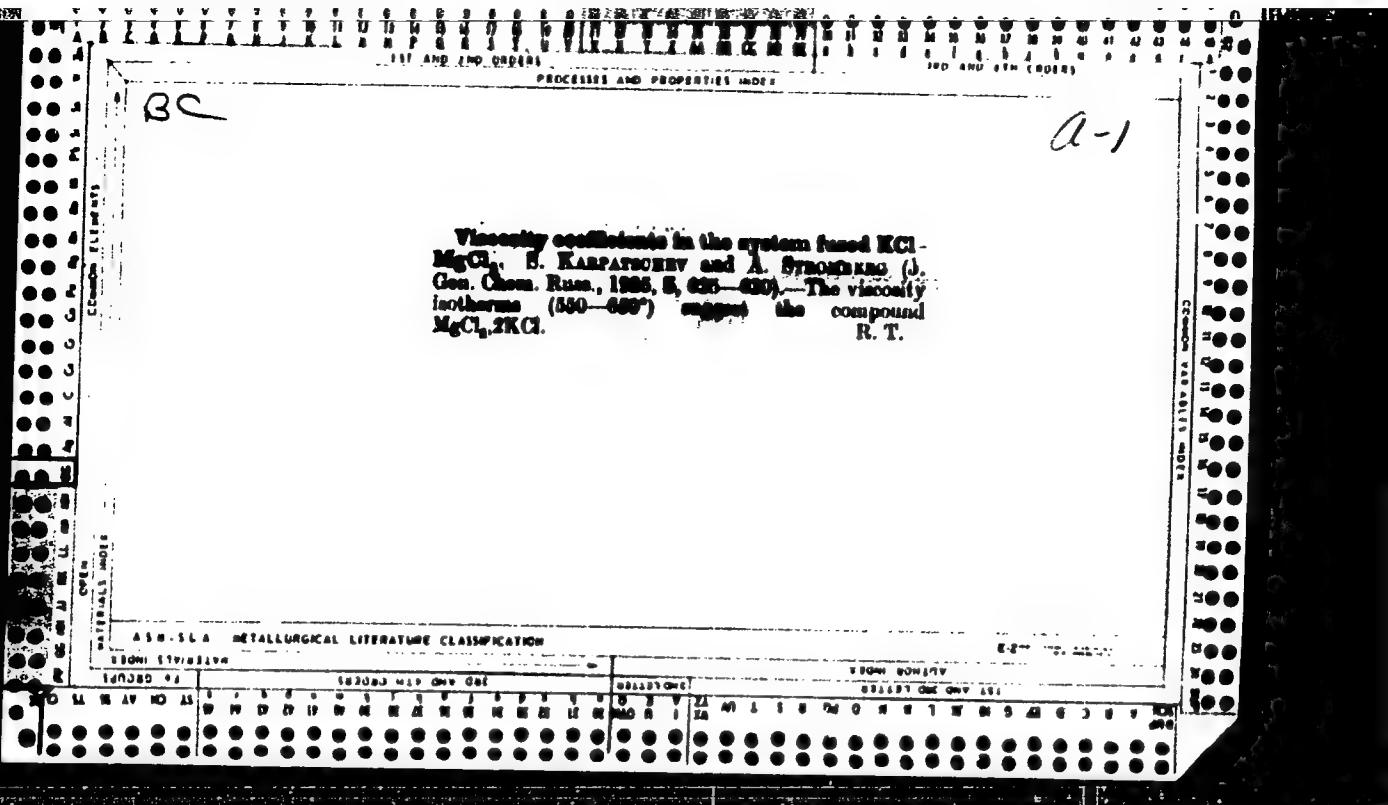
RELATION between electrical conductivity and
the coefficient of internal friction in melted salts.
N. KARAVANOV and A. Ntagamyan, (J. Phys. Chem.
U.S.S.R., 1964, 38, 1280-1291).—A theoretical
relationship between the conductivity, internal
friction, mol. wt., and d is derived. Experimental
vals. for the alkali and Ag halides and nitrates are
1.4-2.2 times too large. Ch. Abs. (e)

A.I.D. S.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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INTERNAL FRICTION AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY
IN THE KCl-LiCl SYSTEM OF FUSED SALTS. S. V.

Karpachev, A. G. Stromberg, and V. N. Podchalinova.

Translated from Zhur. Obozr. Khim. 5, 1517-27(1935).

18p. (AEC-tr-1923)

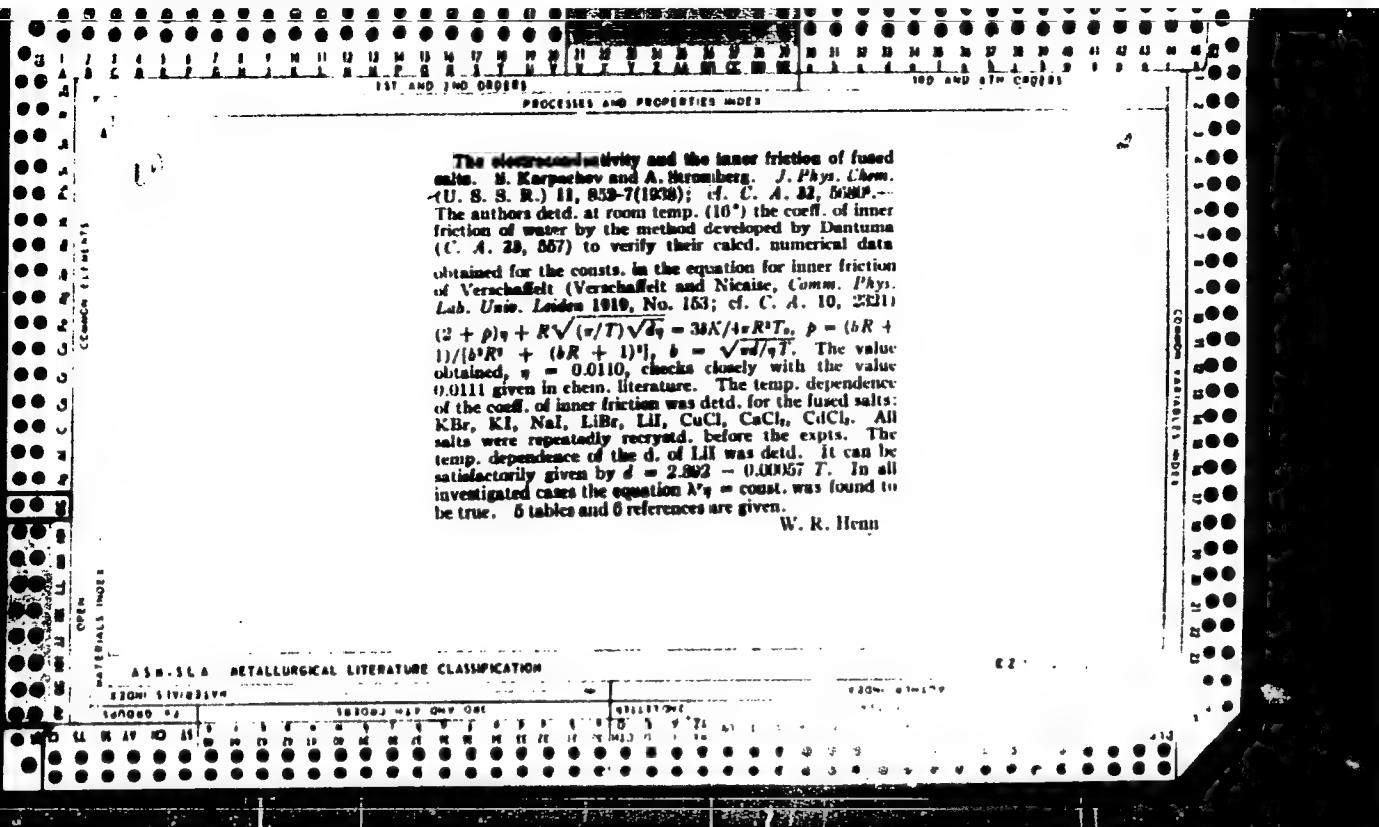
In the interval of temperatures from 400 to 900°, the electrical conductivity and internal friction coefficient for the system of fused salts KCl-LiCl was investigated. On the basis of the results obtained it is shown that direct application of Stokes law for describing the movement of separate ions within the fused salt is inadmissible. (auth) *F*

17
21

The electrocapillary phenomena in molten electrolytes
S. Karpachev and A. Stromberg, *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 10, 739-40 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 30, 7046. Measurements of the electrocapillary properties of 0-10% alloys of Sn with Zn in a eutectic mixt. of KCl and LiCl as electrolyte show that the max. surface tension varied from 511 dynes/sq. cm. at 0.3 v. on the capillary electrode for pure Sn to 501 dynes at 0.4 v. for 25 mol. % Zn, to 532 dynes at 0.5 v. for 75% and to 730 at 0.56 v. for 100% Zn. With 30% KI + 70% LiI as electrolyte the values are 423 dynes/sq. cm. for 0.57 v. and no Zn; 455 dynes for 0.40 v. and 25 mol. % Zn, 494 dynes for 0.5 v. and 75% and 600 dynes for 0.56 v. and 100% Zn. The data are explained in terms of Frumkin's theory of electrocapillary phenomena extended to molten electrolytes.

F. H. Rathmann

AIAA-SEA-METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTY INDEX

BC

Solutions of metallic cadmium in molten chlorides. S. KARPATSCHEV and A. STROMBERG (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 397-408).—The potential of a C electrode in a solution of Cd in a molten mixture of CdCl₂, KCl, and NaCl at 700° is given by $E = \text{const.} - 2\sqrt{0.07/2F} \log [Cd]$, indicating that the Cd is dissolved as single atoms. The solubility of Cd in mixtures of the above chlorides has been deduced from e.m.f. measurements, the results being confirmed by direct determination. R. C.

Ural Phys-Tech Inst. Sub-Electrochem., Sverdlovsk

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

2

Internal friction in molten salts as a function of concentration. A. G. Stromberg, *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. R.) 18, 430-48 (1950).—S. describes an app. more stable and simple than that of Harris (*C. A.* 38, 3042) and Hunter (*C. A.* 38, 4533) for detg. the rate of fall of a sphere in a volatile, colored, molten salt at high tempa. From 270 to 450°, the coeff. of internal friction of 0.05 to 0.70 N solns. of AgI in HgI₂ is linear function of the concn. The slopes or ratios η/η_0 for a 0.7 N soln. with respect to pure HgI₂ are 1.61 at 275°; 1.50, 300°; 1.32, 350°; 1.22, 400°; 1.30, 425°. For KCl in SbCl₃ soln. at 100°, η is linear from 0.00 to 0.5 N; the ratio (η/η_0) is (0.0246/0.0171) = 1.44. Above 0.5 N up to 1.91 N, η increases somewhat more rapidly. While the Falkenhagen electrostatic theory is applicable only up to KCl concns. of 1.6×10^{-3} N in SbCl₃ and 10^{-4} N in CH₃OH, the Einstein colloid soln. theory is applicable throughout most of the range of concns. studied. F. H. R.

Lab Electrochemistry of Molten Salts, Ural Polytechnic Inst., Sverdlovsk

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNDER

CULTURE & ENVIRONMENT

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ASA-LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

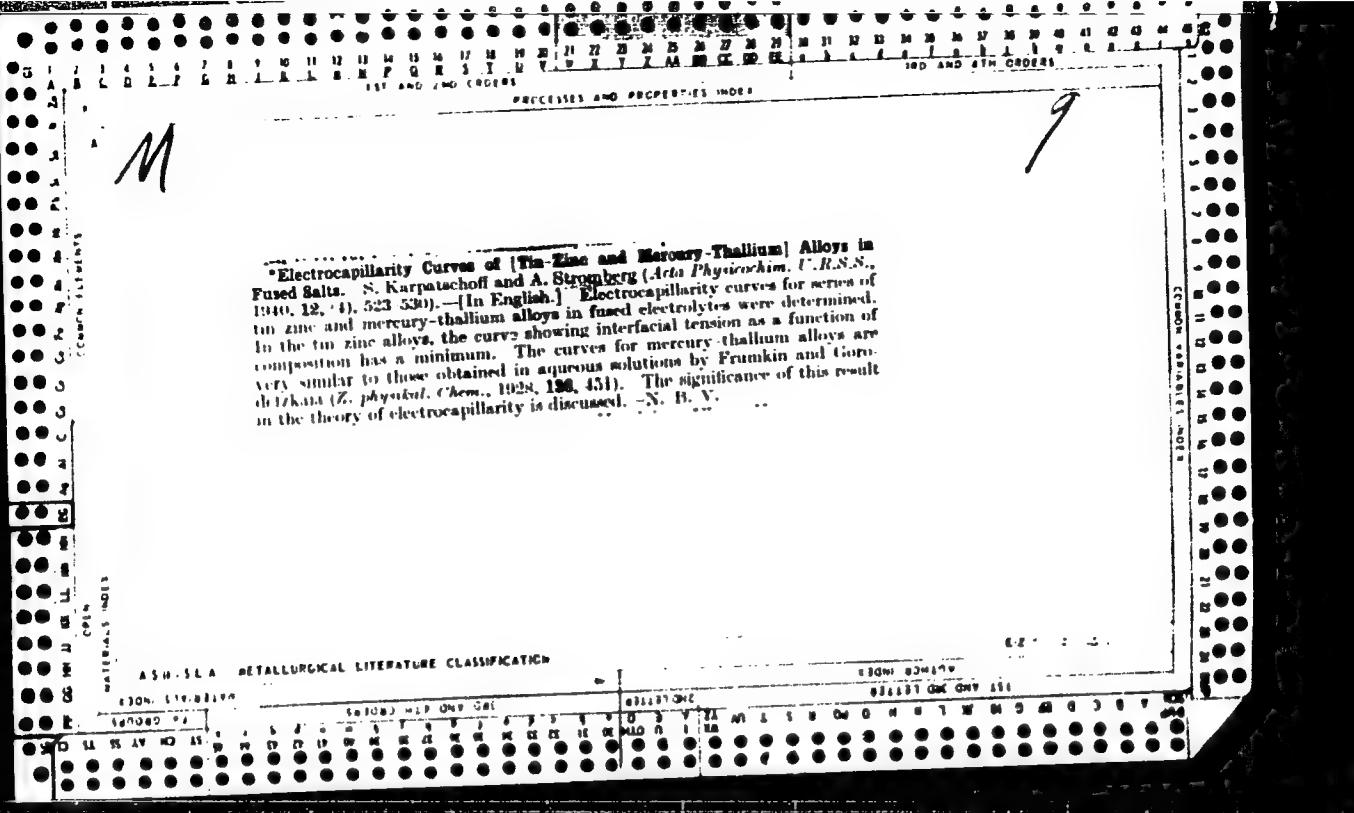
卷之三

Investigations of electrocapillary phenomena for thallium amalgam in molten electrolytes. S. Karpachev and A. Stromberg. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 1831-6 (1939); *C. A.* 33, 6106^c.—Exptl. data on the electro-

capillary potentials and the surface tensions of Tl-Hg amalgams ranging from 0 to 100% Tl and dissolved in molten KCl and LiCl are given in 3 tables and 2 figs. The manner in which the curves for various concns. lie with respect to one another is almost the same as for aq. solns. (cf. *Ibid.*, 7, 784 (1936); *C. A.*, 32, 6609). In the case of the coated amalgams the potentials of the max. of the curves are practically independent of the concn., whereas the surface tensions vary as linear functions of coscn. The potential values in the max. of the elec. capillary curve for metals dissolved in molten KCl-LiCl are: Hg, 0.1; Sn, 0.23; Pb, 0.47; Zn, 0.56; Tl, 0.65; and Cd, 0.63. F. H. Rathmann

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Investigation of Electrocapillary Phenomena on Various Liquid Metals. S. Karpatzschoff and A. Stromberg (Acta Physicochim., U.S.S.R., 1942, 16, (5/6), 331-335; C. Abs., 1943, 37, 3322). Cf. K. and S., *ibid.*, 1940, 12, 523; Met. Abs., 1941, 8, 342. Electrocapillary curves for silver, antimony, bismuth, aluminium, gallium, and tellurium were obtained, using fused mixtures of $\text{KCl} + \text{LiCl}$ of eutectic composition as the electrolyte. A table is given for the potentials of the maxima of the electrocapillary curves against the lead electrode for the metals studied. In a number of cases the p.d.s at the maxima of the electrocapillary curves for different metals coincide with the p.d. between these metals at their points of zero charge in aqueous solutions. Such agreement is not found for silver.

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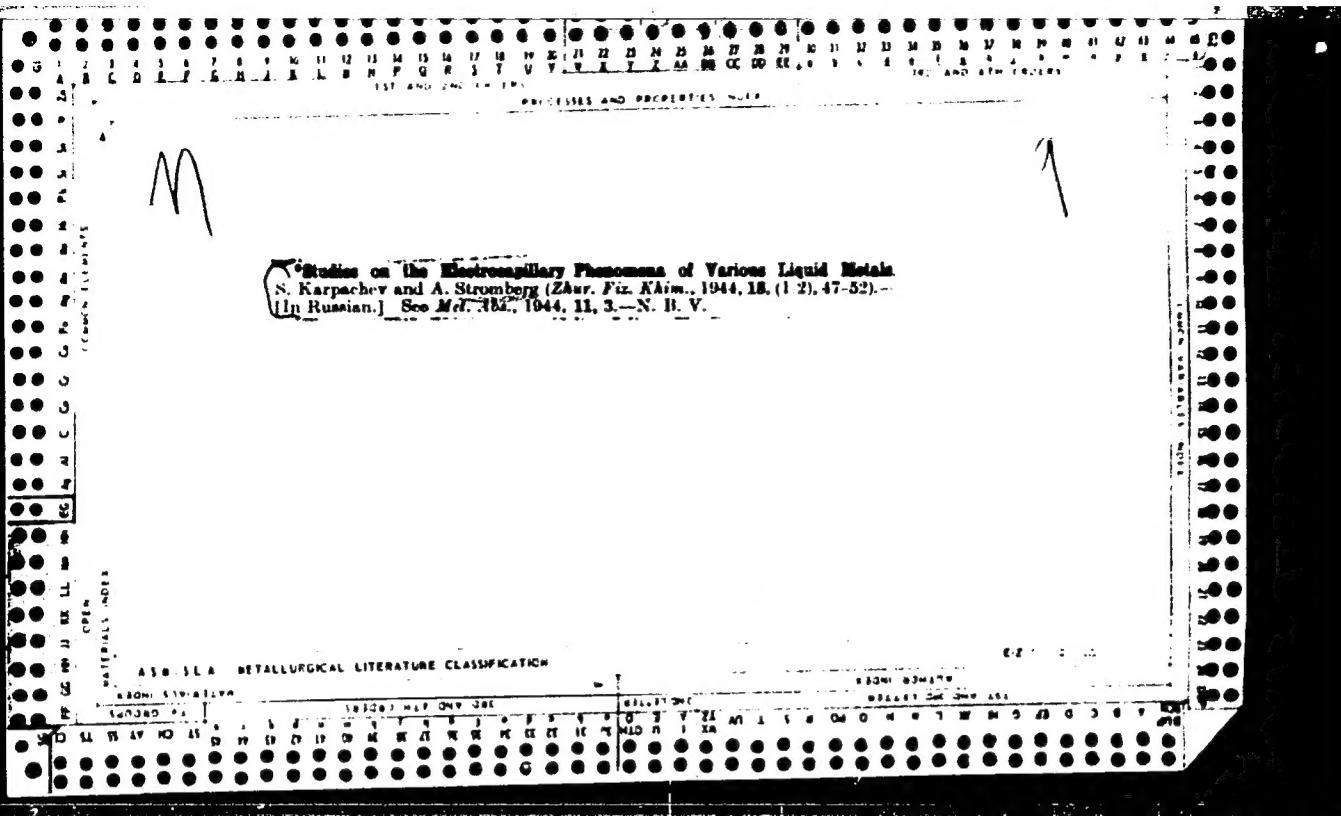
37 abr

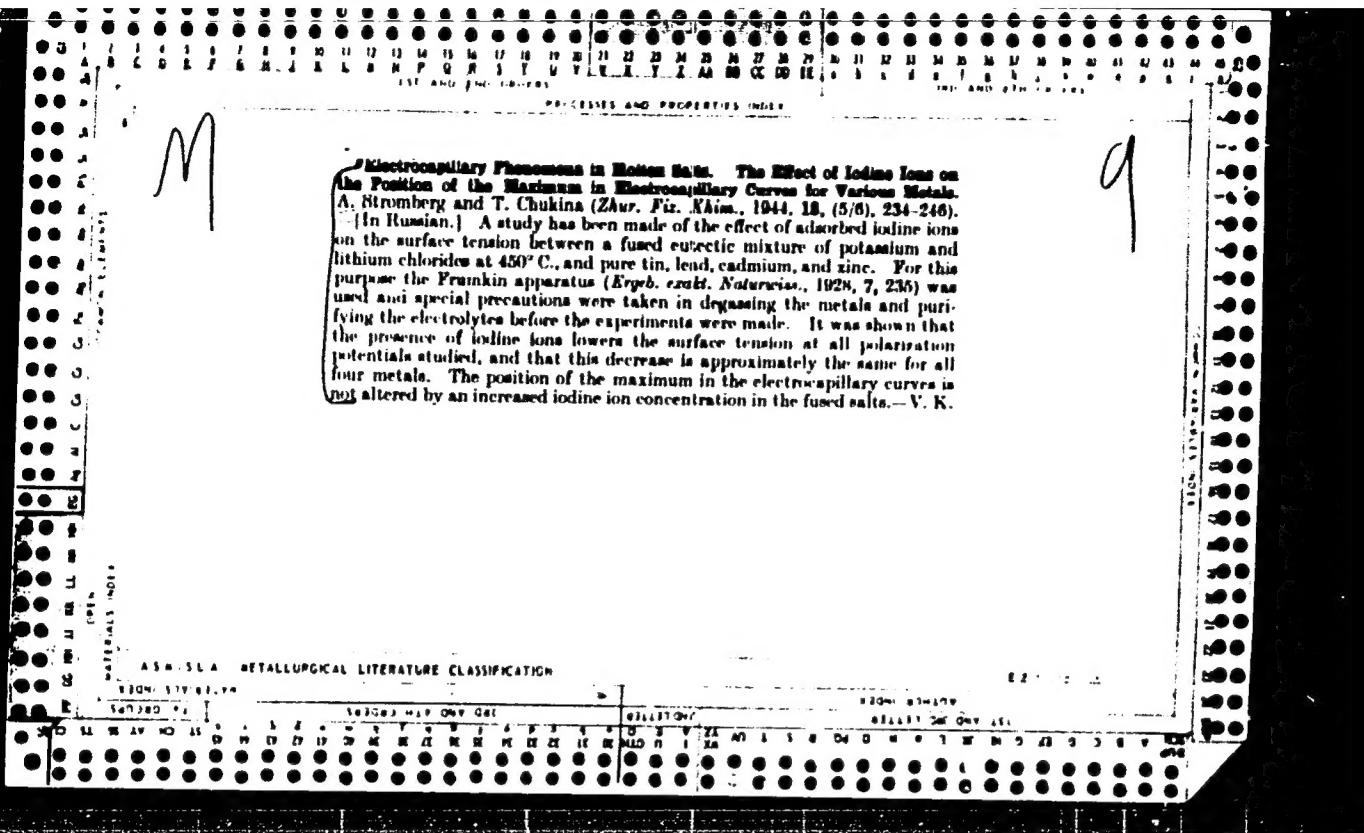
*Pb in solutions. temperature and
pressure*

Solutions of lead in its fused chloride. S. Karpatchev, A. Stromberg, and E. Jordan (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1942, **38** 101-104).—From measurements of the potential of a C electrode in a solution of Pb in fused $PbCl_3$ at 700° as a function of the concn. of the metal, it is concluded that the Pb goes into solution as a univalent positive ion. The solubility of Pb in $PbCl_3$ at 700° is 0.0417%. H. J. W.

K. 26.
R. 11/16/1986

Contact potential difference between mercury and thallium amalgam. S. Karpatschev and A. Stromberg (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1943, 17, 1-3).—The characteristics of two two-electrode thermionic valves are compared, the anode of one being a thin stream of Hg, and of the other a similar stream of 12% Tl amalgam. The voltage difference between the characteristics is 0.38—0.42 v. This agrees with the difference between the potentials of the electrocapillary max. J. J. B.





CA

Polarographic determination of cobalt in the presence of nickel. Catalytic evolution of hydrogen in the presence of cobalt complexes with dimethylglyoxime. A. G. Sternberg and A. I. Zelyanskaia (Chem. Inst. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)*, 15, 303-18 (1941) (English summary). A new method for polarographic determination of Co was developed based on the formation of the insol. complex of the interfering Ni with dimethylglyoxime, while the corresponding Co complex remains in soln. The increased wave height in the presence of dimethylglyoxime is probably due to the catalytic evolution of H. It was shown that rapid sepns. of Fe without copption of Co is possible by the use of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CuO}_4$, while Cu can be removed by sepns. on an Fe plate. G. M. Kosolapoff

ATA-SEA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION